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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

STALIN'S ILLNESS

Suffers Stroke. Moscow radio announced Mar. 4 that Soviet Premier Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, 73 last Dec. 21, had suffered a brain hemorrhage the night of Mar. 1-2 while in his apartment in Moscow and remained gravely ill—unconscious, his speech & right limbs paralyzed. The announcement disclosed that his duties had been taken over by the USSR Communist Party Central Com. & governmental Council of Ministers (Cabinet).

Medical data contained in the announcement indicated little chance for his recovery. Many persons outside the USSR believed he already had died and the Moscow Govt. was preparing the Soviet population for a delayed announcement. Bulletins issued later Mar. 4 & 5 said he remained alive but his condition was growing worse with heart & lung complications developing.

Stalin had often been reported ill the past 7 years but news of his attack took the world by surprise. 2 foreign ambassadors (Leopold Bravo of Argentina & K. P. S. Menon of India) who talked with him the past month had reported that he seemed to be in good health. [See pp. 49F, 42K]

The Central Com. & Council of Ministers said in their joint announcement Mar. 4 that "the great misfortune which has befallen our party & our people—the grave illness of Comrade J. V. Stalin"—had caused his "temporary withdrawal . . . from leading state & party activity." They disclosed that 9 doctors were treating Stalin. They told the "party & whole Soviet people" to "display the greatest unity & cohesion, staunchness of spirit & vigilance" and "redouble their energies in building communism in our country." American correspondents reported from Moscow that the public appeared stunned, many grief-stricken by news of Stalin's illness. Russian Orthodox churches were reported crowded Mar. 5 in response to a call by Patriarch Alexis for prayers for Stalin. The Rabbi of the Moscow Synagogue also declared Mar. 6 a "Jewish fasting day for the great Stalin."

Foreign Reaction. Pres. Eisenhower & many other anti-Communist leaders issued expressions of personal sympathy for the Russians & Stalin Mar. 4. Meanwhile Western governments went into consultation on who might succeed Stalin and what effect his death might have on Soviet policy. 3 Soviet Deputy Prime Ministers figured most prominently in the speculation: Georgi M. Malenkov, 51, once Stalin's personal secretary and now regarded as 2d only to Stalin in the CP Secretariat; Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 62, chief deputy in foreign affairs and said to be acting as Cabinet chairman during Stalin's illness; Lavrenti P. Beria, 53, overseer of police agencies & atomic energy projects. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, believed to rank next to Stalin in the armed forces, was rated 4th among contenders for the succession. Many students of Soviet affairs predicted an eventual struggle for power among Stalin's heirs similar to the one in which he triumphed after the death of Nikolai Lenin in 1924. Few foresaw any lessening of Red efforts to dominate the world after Stalin's death.

Pres. Eisenhower's statement Mar. 4 expressed symphthy for "all the people of the USSR" who were "anxiously concerned because of the illness of the Soviet ruler." "They are the children of the same God who is the Father of all peoples everywhere," the President said. "And like all peoples, Russia's millions share our longing for a friendly & peaceful world. Regardless of the identity of government personalities, the prayer of us Americans continues to be that the Almighty will watch over" the Russian people and bring them the opportunity to live in a world of "peace & comradeship." [See p. 59C]

Week in Headlines

Joseph Stalin was near death from brain hemorrhage.
Russia admitted arms "sales" to Red China, refused to alter terms in UN for Korean armistice.
Gen. Van Fleet gave Congressional committees his views on Korean offensive, said 8th Army lacked ammunition.
Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece signed pact on Balkan security.
Congress tabled Eisenhower manifesto on pacts with USSR.
Senate condemned Red oppression of Jews, other minorities.
West Germany asked Allied airlift for East-zone refugees.
Eden, Butler began Washington talks on trade problems.
U.S. curbed Red China calls by ships handling Formosa aid.
Mossadegh regime survived pro-Shah riots in Iran.
U.S. State Dept. cleared, then retired J. Carter Vincent.

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman said in Kansas City Mar. 4 he was "never happy over anybody's physical breakdown" and as "sorry to hear of his (Stalin's) trouble" as if "such a thing happened to any other acquaintance of mine." British Prime Min. Winston Churchill, now the only active survivor of the Allied "Big 3" in World War II, and ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee sent expressions of sympathy to the Soviet Embassy in London. (Churchill had said Mar. 2 he was "quite ready at any time to meet Pres. Eisenhower & Marshal Stalin on the basis outlined by the President" Feb. 25.) [See p. 59C] The Vatican Mar. 4 discounted a report that Pope Pius was offering special prayers for Stalin's conversion & recovery but said the Pope continued to pray for the welfare & conversion of the Russian people. A dissenter among UN delegates in New York, most of whom expressed sympathy for Stalin & concern over Soviet policy if he died, was Dominican ex-Pres. Rafael L. Trujillo, who said, "Stalin's death will strike a victory hour for all the free world." A reaction on the bond market in New York Mar. 4: increased demand for Russian Czarist 1919-20, Old Estonian & Polish bonds by investors who apparently believed Stalin's death might increase their value.

Communist spokesmen outside the USSR were cautious in commenting on Stalin's illness immediately after it was announced. The Czech CP Central Com. issued a statement Mar. 5 expressing "deep shock." The U S. CP Natl. Com. sent an expression of "deepest grief" to the CP Central Com. in Moscow.

U.S. Pacts Resolution Shelved. The Eisenhower resolution denouncing Soviet violations of wartime agreements was shelved by the U.S. Congress Mar. 5 as inopportune during Stalin's critical illness. The proposed manifesto had run into a partisan fight in which Republicans demanded that its language be "strengthened" while Democrats backed the Eisenhower Admin. request that the resolution be accepted without change.

A "strengthened" version of the resolution was adopted by an 8-6 Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. vote Mar. 3. Committee Republicans, following the lead of Sen. Majority Leader Robert A. Taft, voted unanimously for an amendment stating that Congress was not passing on the "validity or invalidity" of the disputed understandings. Sen. Guy M. Gillette (Ia.) was the only committee Democrat to vote for the amended resolution. The Sen. Democratic Policy Com. denounced the amendment Mar. 4 as giving the Soviets an excuse to violate agreements by raising doubts as to their validity.

The House Forgn. Affairs Com. unanimously approved the resolution without change Feb. 27. [See p. 59E-J]

Charles E. Bohlen, testifying before the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 2 in relation to confirmation of his nomination as Amb. to Russia, denied that the Yalta understanding contributed to Russian control of Poland or enslavement of peoples. He indicated that the Soviets would not have violated the agreements if they had favored the USSR. [See p. 60A]

KOREA

Russia 'Sells' Arms, Holds to Truce Terms. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky told the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York Mar. 2 that the USSR "sold & continues to sell armaments" to Red China in exchange for "strategic materials" under the 1945-50 Russo-Chinese pact. [See 57F-J]

In replying to U.S. Amb.-to-UN John Cabot Lodge Jr.'s charge (Feb. 25) that Russia kept the war going by arming Red forces in Korea, Vishinsky denied that Moscow had tried to "conceal" its "quite natural" arrangement with "its ally, China."

The Soviet spokesman offered no compromise terms for a Korean armistice. He instead denounced the new Eisenhower Admin. in the U.S. as planning to expand Far Eastern warfare and use "Asian boys as cannon fodder," trying to force through a European Army plan that "did not enjoy the support of public opinion in France & Western Germany" and "engaging in slanderous inventions against the Soviet Union in regard to the alleged persecution of Christians, Moslems & Jews." [See p. 67D]

Lodge, in replying to Vishinsky Mar. 2, said the U.S. would never agree to the "rigged" Korean commission on prisoners of war proposed in a Soviet truce plan rejected by the UN last year. He said it was the Russians who were using "Asian soldiers as cannon fodder and, of course, are indifferent to what happens to them." [See p. 57B-F]

Van Fleet Reports. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, retired U.S. 8th Army commander in Korea, told the House Armed Services Com. in Washington Mar. 4 that Allied forces were on a "sit-down of our own choice" in Korea rather than being involved in a "stalemate." He said in public testimony prior to a closed session with the committee: He saw no solution to the Korean war except a military victory and the UN must not lose out because "if Korea falls, Asia falls"; the 8th Army must be reinforced to carry out an offensive; he doubted that Russia wanted to become directly involved in a "shooting war" at present and would intervene in event of a UN drive; the ROK Army, which had 10 divisions 15 months ago, now had 14 of 22 Allied divisions employed in Korea, could be raised to 20. He suggested that the U.S. increase the service terms of military draftees from 2 to 3 years but Pres. Eisenhower said at a news conference Mar. 5 he was opposed to this.

Van Fleet told the Senate Armed Forces Com. in public testimony Mar. 5 that the 8th Army was handicapped during his 22 months in command by shortages of hand grenades & "other types" of ammunition and lack of manpower. After he had amplified his testimony on ammunition shortages in closed session, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) sent Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson a letter asking for a report & punishment of Pentagon officials whose "negligence" might have been to blame. [See Vol. XII, p. 410F]

Chrmn. Dewey Short (R., Mo.) said Van Fleet's private testimony offered the House committee no recommendations "for or against" a UN offensive and that the general "doesn't have the answer . . . no individual has the answer" to the Korean problem. Other members said Van Fleet estimated that an Allied advance to the narrow "waist" of North Korea would enable South Koreans to man the front and let Americans "be withdrawn in larger numbers." He was also quoted as estimating that the Soviets, in supporting Red forces in Korea, had been forced to take pressure off Europe & other critical areas. [See p. 43E]

Van Fleet was accorded a ceremonial hero's welcome with 17-gun salute when he arrived in Washington by plane Mar. 3. He lunched that day with Pres. Eisenhower, who conferred on him a 3d Oak Leaf Cluster to his Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" in Korea. [See p. 58D]

Bradley Sees 4 Choices. Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, told the Palm Beach (Fla.) Round Table Mar. 2 that the UN could choose among 4 courses of action in Korea: (1) get out, "which I believe the American people & their allies would not condone"; (2) continue the present policy of inflicting maximum losses on the Reds at a minimum cost in Allied casualties; (3) take "additional military steps from time to time [such as blockade of Red China, bombing of Manchuria] where a military advantage might accrue" with the hope that Red China would tire of the war "and eventually quit"; (4) take whatever military steps were necessary to force a decision at the risk of eventual "all-out war with Communist China." He did not explicitly reject the 3d or 4th alternatives cited but warned that all-out war with Red China "might pin down the bulk of our military power on the continent of Asia, and could eventually develop into World War III." He said the Reds could be pushed out of Korea only "by adding to our forces—which would call for a much greater mobilization of men & industry—and taking the necessary casualties." [See pp. 69D-E, 42M]

South Koreans Favor Drive. South Koreans appealed by speeches & banners for unification of the country through a drive to the Manchurian frontier as they celebrated in Seoul Mar. 1 the 34th anniversary of their declaration of independence (suppressed by the Japanese in 1919). ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee expressed hope that the UN would "soon come to realize that a stalemated war helps no one but our enemy." "Although Russia has made clear its intention to destroy the Western democracies and capitalistic nations, some nations have not taken the warning seriously," he said. Demonstrations also were staged against Japanese "infringement" of Korean fishing waters. Rhee called on Japan to help solve "grave problems existing between the people of Korea & Japan." [See p. 58C; Vol. XII, 385K]

Warfare. The U.S. 5th AF reported Mar. 1 that the Communists lost 25 MIG-15 jet fighters shot down during February as against a loss of 16 UN planes (2 Sabrejets in air-to-air combat). 5th AF combat losses for the entire war were listed as 711 American, 73 attached Allied planes (total 784). (U.S. Navy & Marine losses were listed during February as 1,033, making the Allied total at least 1,817 excluding behind-the-line losses. Allied forces claimed 782 Red planes during the war.) [See pp. 571J, 50B]

Allied fighter-bombers raided a Red troop-training center at Chusan Feb. 27 & Mar. 3 and a communications center at Kohandong Mar. 3 (both near the Yalu River). B-29s bombed the 80-acre Sandong supply center southwest of Pyongyang Mar. 4. The U.S. heavy cruiser *Los Angeles*, under cover of planes & destroyers, entered Wonsan harbor Feb. 28 to shell Communist shore defenses. Communist attacks on Allied hill positions were turned back by U.S., French, Thai & British Commonwealth troops near Little Gibraltar (Yonchon sector of western front) Mar. 1 and by South Koreans near Kumsong (central front) Mar. 4. [See pp. 57L-58A]

(British Defense Min. Earl Alexander told the House of Lords in London Mar. 4 that Red supply resources in Korea were believed to be "inadequate to maintain the momentum of a sustained large-scale offensive." He said enemy artillery & mortar fire had declined from a rate of 650,000 rounds in October to 150,000 in February.) [See p. 49K-L; Vol. XII, 205J]

U.S. casualty total reported Mar. 4: 130,732 (23,069 dead) through Feb. 27. [See p. 58A] . . . **Currency reconversion** measure passed by the ROK Natl. Assembly in Pusan Feb. 27 permitted nearly all South Koreans to make a full exchange of obsolete won for new whan. Acting Premier Paik Too Chin was defeated, 103-47, in an effort to set up a forced savings plan for about 10% of the population who held large amounts of won. [See p. 58B] . . . **Food shortage** reducing the fare of ROK soldiers to 2,900 calories a day instead of the 4,000 regarded as a minimum requirement was reported by Defense Min. Shin Tae Yong Feb. 26. ROK Army officials said 7,000 men had been hospitalized for illness due to malnutrition and the UN would be asked to help relieve the food shortage. [See p. 19C; Vol. XII, 358B-C] . . . **Replacement** of all 8th Army vehicles from jeeps to large trucks was reported in progress Mar. 3 with old vehicles being turned over to the ROK Army. [See p. 27D] . . . **Smallpox** vaccinations administered to ROK civilians in 2 years through Jan. 1953 totaled 25,666,518, the UN Civil Assistance Command estimated Feb. 28. It said the disease was no longer a major menace in South Korea. [See p. 58B-C] . . . **Puerto Ricans'** replacement in the 65th Infantry Regiment was reported by the U.S. 8th Army Mar. 3. It revealed that Puerto Rican troops would be distributed among other units. [See p. 26P] . . . **French & Viet Namese** delegation from Indo-China studying U.S. methods of training South Korean troops toured the Korean front Feb. 28. [See p. 49D] . . . **Koje Island** guards killed 2 defiant Red prisoners Feb. 25 & Mar. 1 and Communist prisoners beat 2 fellow POWs to death Mar. 1, the UN Command reported. [See p. 58C]

OTHER WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

Bonn Asks Refugee Airlift. The West German Govt. asked the U.S., British & French High Commissioners Mar. 3 to add military transports to the "freedom air lift" flying Soviet-zone refu-

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REVISED U.S. ESTIMATE OF UN. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said in a talk Mar. 1 to an Amer. Assn. for the UN conference in Washington: Regional security arrangements such as the North Atlantic Treaty might best insure the peace & security "contemplated by the (UN) charter, although maybe by the back door." The U.S. now found that "exaggerated hopes" were held for the UN when it was organized in San Francisco in 1945. Regional alliances were the best means to "realization of the basic principles of the UN in a most practical way, taking into account the Soviet Union's veto power." The UN was "worthwhile" and still supported by the U.S. but could not achieved its goals "without effort, miraculously, overnight." Efforts to establish in Korea the principle of security through UN military action had partially "bogged down." [See pp. 57B, 41M]

gees from Western Berlin. The Bonn Govt. said the reduced-rate airlift run by 3 commercial airlines (Air France, Pan American, British European) handling 500-800 persons a day was inadequate. 70,000 refugees had arrived in West Berlin since Jan. 1 and the city's 84 refugee camps had 145,000 inmates—8,000 more than capacity. Nearly all refugees said they fled from East Germany with few belongings (most via the Berlin elevateds) to escape subservience to the Reds, reprisals for noncooperation or intolerable economic regulations. They also expressed belief that some disguised Communists had joined the exodus to enter West Germany & make trouble. An East German railway official said Mar. 4 that the Russians had given up efforts to check all passengers on East-West Berlin elevated trains as impractical. [See p. 58P]

Senate Scores Red Anti-Semitism. A resolution condemning the Soviet & satellite Govts. for "vicious & inhuman campaigns" against Jews & other minorities was adopted, 79-0, by the U.S. Senate Feb. 27. 15 absent Senators later asked to be recorded as voting "yes" on the resolution. [See p. 41B-E]

(*Izvestia*, Moscow Govt. newspaper, charged Feb. 24 that plans to make Israel the principal anti-Communist base in the Middle East had been worked out by 3 prominent American Jews: ex-Treas. Secy. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Rep. Emanuel Celler [D., N.Y.], Rep. Jacob K. Javits [R., N.Y.]. Israel waited until word came Feb. 21 that Amb.-to-Moscow Samuel Eliashev had reached Helsinki en route home before permitting Soviet Min. Pavlov Yershov & 38 members of his staff to sail from Haifa. The American Zionist Council urged State Secy. John Foster Dulles Mar. 2 to withhold arms from Arab states unless they made peace with Israel.) [See pp. 59A, 50J-M]

Balkan Pact Signed. A 5-yr. treaty of "friendship & collaboration" was signed in Ankara Feb. 28 by Forgn. Mins. Fuad Koprulu of Turkey & Stephan Stephanopoulos of Greece and the Yugoslav State Secy. for Forgn. Affairs, Col. Gen. Koca Popovic. The treaty provided that the 3 states would take "common defense measures" and hold a meeting of their foreign ministers at least once a year to discuss the international political situation. Provision was made for neighboring countries to join the pact with the consent of all 3 original members. (The treaty gave Yugoslavia an indirect linkup with the North Atlantic Treaty Org., of which Greece & Turkey are members. Combined Yugoslav-Greek-Turk forces: about 70 divisions.) [See p. 58J]

U.S.-British Talks. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden & Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard Austen Butler arrived in Washington Mar. 4 to confer on long-range British proposals for solving the economic problems of Britain & the sterling area. Eden said on his arrival, "We are asking nothing from you." The Britons called on Pres. Eisenhower, then opened conferences with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey & MSA Admin. Harold E. Stassen. Eden & Butler were said Mar. 5 to have suggested a plan for free convertibility of pounds into dollars, within fixed limits of fluctuation, on current trade accounts but not accumulated sterling debts. [See p. 35G-H]

West Germany. West German representatives signed agreements with the U.S., Britain, France & 15 other countries in London Feb. 27 to pay off $3.27 billion in German debts incurred in 30 countries from the end of World War I to the present. The U.S. Govt. & American private investors held a $1.75 billion share, including $450 million owed private creditors, which was to be paid off over a 30-yr. period. The U.S. Govt.'s claim for post-World War II economic aid was reduced to $1.2 billion from $2 billion, Britain's to $420,000,000 from $562,000,000. France's to $11,840,000 from $15,700,000. Other signatories to the agreement: Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Yugoslavia. The Netherlands, Italy & Iran delayed acceptance of the agreement. [See Vol. XII, pp. 306H-J, 253M]

An agreement signed in Bonn Mar. 4 between representatives of the Allied High Commission & Alfred Krupp von Bohlen provided for decontrol of the Krupp industries on his promise to sell all his steel, iron & coal interests and never reenter those industries. Krupp, who served a postwar prison term for war crimes, was to receive proceeds of sale of the properties (estimated value $47.6 million) by trustees. He retained control of other Krupp holdings (including truck & locomotive factories, shipyards, metal products plants) valued at $95 million. The agreement was negotiated directly between Krupp & the Allied Commission because the West German Govt. refused to guarantee that he would not buy back steel, iron & coal holdings. [See Vol. XII, 180P]

China. The U.S. Mutual Security Admin. disclosed Feb. 26 it had required operators of ships carrying U.S. aid cargoes to Formosa to keep the vessels out of Red Chinese, Siberian, Russian, North Korean & European Red satellite ports for 60 days after leaving Formosa. The measure was intended to prevent some West European lines from handling Red Chinese coastal shipments & cargoes between Red China & East Europe after making calls at Formosa. [See p. 49B-D] . . . Chiang Kai-shek said Feb. 28 (eve of the 3d anniversary of his return to the Nationalist Presidency) that Formosans must redouble defense production efforts "at this time when feverish preparations are being made for counterattacking the mainland." [See p. 57F-J]

Burma. 2 members of the Soviet Embassy staff in Rangoon were shot & seriously wounded by a Burmese sentry Mar. 2 when they entered a restricted Army military area in Rangoon and refused orders to halt. [See p. 57J-K]

Trade Conf. Longer term credit, reduced tariff barriers & improved marketing information were recommended by 157 delegates of 35 nations at the 2d UN trade promotion conference for Asia & the Far East in Manila Feb. 22-Mar. 1. Russia bid for increased Asian business Feb. 25 by offering "mutually profitable trade . . . irrespective of differences in political systems" and blamed the U.S. economic blockade of Red China for unstable trade conditions in Southeast Asia. A Soviet-sponsored resolution that Asian trade difficulties could be "eliminated substantially" by dealing with Russia, Communist China & East Europe satellites was included in a report on methods of increasing Asian trade. [See pp. 49B, 43J-K]

British Reject Prisoner Trade. British Prime Min. Winston Churchill told Commons in London Mar. 2 he had rejected a Hungarian offer to trade Edgar Sanders, British Intl. Tel. & Tel. official imprisoned in Hungary 3 years ago, for Lee Meng, alias Lee Ten Tai, 25, a woman guerrilla leader under death sentence in Taiping, Malaya. Churchill said he was opposed in principle to "bartering a human life by diverting the course of justice or mercy in Malaya." He said there might be "further consideration of the matter" if Malayan authorities granted the woman's plea for commutation of her sentence. (Sanders, 48, received a 13-yr. sentence in Budapest in Feb. 1950 as co-defendant in an espionage trial with Robert M. Vogeler, American IT&T official. Vogeler was freed in 1951 when the U.S. let Hungary reopen consulates in America, lifted a ban on travel by Americans in Hungary and gave Hungary property it claimed in Germany.) [See Vol. XII, p. 403D-E; X, 194H]

UN Briefs. The 3d UN Technical Assistance Conference, meeting in New York Feb. 26-27, failed by 20% to attain its goal of $25 million for aid to underdeveloped areas in 1953. Final pledges were expected to total $21.3 million, largest amount in the program's 3-year existence, but Technical Aid Board Dir. David Owen said the reduced budget would delay new projects. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the conference in a speech Feb. 26 that a main reason for failure to reach the goal was the lack of participation by Russia & its satellites "who habitually speak so loudly of their interest in assisting underdeveloped countries and who are strangely silent when the chance comes actually to do something helpful." [See p. 57A-F; Vol. XII, 411B] . . . Finland Feb. 27 signed the UN convention to prevent international prostitution. (The convention has been ratified by 9 nations, signed by 6 others.) [See Vol. XII, p. 71D] . . . Cuba became the 41st nation to ratify the UN genocide convention Mar. 4. [See Vol. XII, p. 295B-C] . . . Libya became the 59th member of the Intl. Civil Aviation Org. Feb. 28. [See p. 51L-M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Tariff Cuts Urged. Proposals for reducing tariffs were presented to Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 4 by a commission headed by ex-Treasury Undersecy. Daniel W. Bell. It was composed of members of the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security, had studied the problem at ex-Pres. Truman's request. The commission said its program would raise foreign earnings by up to $1 billion annually, displace no more than 90,000 U.S. workers. It warned that unless the U.S. increased imports, "exports will decline and American industry & agriculture will be seriously affected." [See p. 52D; Vol. XII, 223B-C]

Health Insurance Urged. Increased voluntary health insurance with financial support by the federal, state & local governments was recommended Feb. 22 by the President's Comm. on the Health Needs of the Nation in the 3d volume of its report, a 363-page book entitled *Financing a Health Program for America.* Statistics included in the report: (1) Consumers spend about 4% of their total disposable incomes for medical care; (2) their total spendings on such service rose from about $2 billion in 1933 to nearly $9 billion in 1951; (3) about 28% of such spendings went to doctors, 25% to hospitals, 17.6% for drugs during 1951; (4) about 20% of U.S. families owed an average of $105 each (median debt: $50) to doctors, dentists & hospitals at the beginning of 1952; this debt totaled about $1 million; (5) medical expense was the most frequent reason for borrowing during 1951 from the U.S.' 3 largest small-loan companies (they do more than 46% of the nation's small-loan business); such loans accounted for more than 20% of the 3 companies' $1.1 billion loan total in 1951; (6) disability cost the U.S. economy an estimated $34-40 billion in 1951, when natl. income totaled $278 billion. [See 13D]

Opens Red Cross Drive. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 1 opened the American Red Cross' 1953 drive for $93 million and 5 million pints of blood with a recorded radio-TV broadcast. He had accepted the honorary chairmanship of the ARC Jan. 29. On Feb. 25 he designated March as Red Cross Month. [See Vol. XII, p. 390C]

Greets Faisal. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 2 received Prince Faisal Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Forgn. Min., Viceroy of the Hejaz and 2d son of King Ibn Saud of Saudia Arabia. The President promised to try to reverse a "deterioration in relations" between the U.S. & Arab nations. [See Vol. VII, pp. 133E-G, 55N]

Golf Week-End. Pres. Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Ga. Feb. 26 for 4 days of golf at the Augusta Natl. Golf Club, returned to Washington Mar. 1. It was his first trip as President. Gen. Eisenhower, an ardent golfer, had been practicing on the White House lawn, had been able to make only 3 visits to Burning Tree Club near Washington. He stayed at Bobby Jones' cottage on the golf course grounds during his golf week-end. Gen. Eisenhower, who had painted an oil portrait of Jones, presented it to his host Feb. 28. The President flew to & from Augusta on the Presidential Constellation, which he had renamed *The Columbine* Feb. 20. [See Vol. XII, p. 350L]

CONGRESS

Offshore Oil Hearings. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. proposed at Senate Interior Com. hearings Mar. 2 that the Fed. Govt. retain title to offshore oil lands and give the states "only such authority" as they need "to administer & develop the natural resources" of submerged lands within their "historic boundaries." He said this might end protests that giving the states "blanket quitclaim title" might be unconstitutional. He also urged "specific authorization" to the Fed. Govt. to develop submerged lands outside the states' historic boundaries, said the forthcoming offshore bill should contain "an actual line on a map dividing the 2 areas." (Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 5 that lands within a state's historic boundaries were state property.)

Interior Secy. Douglas McKay told the committee Feb. 24 that the states should get outright title to submerged lands within their historic boundaries while title to lands extending beyond those boundaries to the edge of the Continental Shelf should be retained by the Fed. Govt. Navy Secy. Robert B. Anderson concurred Feb. 24 with McKay's view that Interior rather than the Navy should administer the lands retained by the Fed. Govt. He said the Navy was being guided by Brownell's ruling that ex-Pres. Truman's executive order on submerged lands did not make them a legal naval reserve.

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) appeared before the committee Feb. 23 to support a bill to give tidelands states 37½% of revenues from offshore oil & gas and the other states the remainder to be used for education. CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight & John J. Gunther of Americans for Democratic Action backed Hill's proposal Feb. 23, opposed giving title to the states.

Jack B. Tate, State Dept. legal adviser, told the committee Mar. 3 that state & federal claims to undersea lands beyond the traditional 3-mi. limit (Texas & Florida claim 10 to 10½ miles) were "indefensible" under international law and might set precedent for similar action by other countries. He said it might force the U.S. to abandon its fight against such claims as Russia's assertion of title to offshore land 12 miles beyond its coasts. (The hearings ended Mar. 4.) [See p. 53J]

Rights Measure Rejected. The 83d Congress' first civil rights legislation—a proposed to ban Govt.-insured loans on property unless owners guarantee to bar racial bias—was defeated by a 49-16 House vote Feb. 25. The measure was a rider added by Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D., N.Y.) to a bill authorizing an additional $500 million in Fed. Housing Admin. loan insurance on housing improvement loans made by private lending institutions. The bill was then passed by a 296-1 vote and returned to the Senate. [See Vol. XII, pp. 299E, 223E]

Bills Passed. A $947,325,579 supplemental appropriation was passed by Senate voice vote Mar. 2 and sent to joint Senate-House conference committee for consideration of $22,152,659 added to the House version. The House Feb. 19 had approved only $925,172,920 by a 369-2 vote—Reps. Merlin Hull (R., Wis.) & Pat Sutton (D., Tenn.) opposed. The House had rebuffed Appropriations Com. "economizers" by restoring $20½ million of $24 million they had cut from school aid requests. The major cut in the $2,327,521,117 asked by the Truman Admin. was $1.2 billion dropped from the armed services request. [See p. 11E] . . . A bill extending for another year (until June 1954) the suspension of the 2¢-a-lb. import tax on copper was passed by the House Jan. 19 and by the Senate Feb. 10. Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) charged Feb. 4 that it subsidized the Chilean Govt., which received the profits from Chile's copper industry. [See p. 38F; Vol. XI, 165A] . . . A 2-yr. extension (until June 30, 1955) of free mail for servicemen in Korea was passed by the House Mar. 2. [See Vol. XI, p. 211P]

Byrd Heads Expenditures Unit. The Joint Com. on Reduction of Non-Essential Fed. Expenditures unanimously reelected Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) as chairman Feb. 24. He thus became the only Democrat to be permanent chairman of a committee in the Republican-controlled 83d Congress. [See pp. 14E, 13L, 4A]

ARMED FORCES

Russian Potential. The Fed. Civil Defense Admin. said in its 2d annual report Feb. 16 that the USSR could attack the U.S. with 400 planes of which 280 would penetrate U.S. defenses. Such attack would presumably include atomic bombs of "2½X" caliber (2½ times the power of the Hiroshima bomb). The CDA estimated that in daytime attack, with the public getting 15 minutes' notice, a 2½X bomb would kill & injure an average of 110,000 persons but that 55,000 of the injured would recover. An attack without warning would mean 220,000 casualties per bomb. [See Vol. XII, p. 414D]

Lt. Gen. Thomas D. White, AF Dep. Chief of Staff for Operations, estimated in a message read at a meeting of the Natl. Aviation Educational Council in Atlantic City Feb. 12 that Russia had 1,000 long-range bombers similar to the U.S.' World War II B-29 Superfortress (Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF Vice Chief of Staff, made a similar estimate Jan. 26), a stock of A-bombs, 300 submarines. [See p. 52B; Vol. XII, 398C, 363N]

Draft. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, predicted in an MBS broadcast Feb. 14 that it might be necessary to start drafting fathers in 8-14 months to maintain armed services strength at 3,600,000. About 1,400,000 fathers had been deferred. Draft calls had been at the rate of 53,000 a month for February, March & April. Total called since the Korean war started: 1,361,430. The services had also ordered a draft of 537 physicians & 286 dentists in February (337 physicians & 241 dentists for the Army, the rest for the AF) and 471 physicians & 258 dentists in March (272 physicians & 213 dentists for the Army, the rest for

the AF). This increased the total medical draft to 4,246 physicians & 2,181 dentists. [See Vol. XII, pp. 372G, 363L-]M

Air Developments. The AF confirmed Mar. 2 that it had placed an order with Douglas Aircraft for a 2-jet B-66 bomber. The B-66 is the AF version of the Navy's largest jet bomber, the A3D, a swept-wing aircraft whose first successful flight was announced in Oct. 1952. The Navy Feb. 19 announced the first flight of its North American AJ-2, an attack plane "capable of carrying & delivering an atomic bomb from either carriers or land stations." It is powered by 2 conventional motors & a turbojet engine, has an announced speed of 425 mph. [See Vol. XII, p. 305F-G] . . . The Army said Feb. 20 that it was opening its own Aviation School at Ft. Sill, Okla. to train pilots & mechanics for Army light planes & helicopters. . . . The AF Feb. 16 reduced the size of its Western Air Defense Force from 11 states to 5 to "enable it to concentrate on the defense of heavily populated & industrialized areas on the West Coast." This enlarged the Central Defense Force to 24 states & parts of several others, left the Eastern Defense Force virtually unchanged. [See Vol. XI, 301D, 7L]

10% Cut Proposed. The armed forces could take a cut of "at least 10% in men, money & material" without harming combat effectiveness, according to a report Feb. 18 by the Citizens Advisory Comm. on Utilization of Manpower in the Armed Services. The panel, headed by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, said its proposals "would mean possible savings of at least 500,000 in civilian & military manpower and $5 billion annually." [See Vol. XII, p. 363L] . . . Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Feb. 19 appointed a 7-man committee headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller to find ways of cutting armed services manpower & spending. Sarnoff was named a member . . . Sen. Majority Leader Robert A. Taft warned in Chicago Feb. 21 that "we could destroy our liberty by a military & foreign expenditure in time of peace so great that a free economic system cannot survive." (He also said: "We can agree to various limitations on our sovereignty which do not really endanger it" by such international agreements as the UN Charter & "military alliances binding us perhaps to go to war in certain cases as a preventive of a more dangerous war." But "we would threaten the very essentials of liberty if we joined a world state with an international legislature making laws" for Americans.) [See pp. 60J, 44D]

Bradley Denies War Slogan. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, denounced Feb. 22 as false & dangerous the frequently-heard "slogan that says: 'Let's face the facts, we are already in World War III.' " The Korean sacrifices & other world developments were "much less terrible" than an atomic world war & the bombing of U.S. cities, he declared. Bradley, who spoke at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., warned that World War III would curtail many freedoms, said the U.S. must "prove to our allies that we are not a precipitate, headstrong nation." [See pp. 66G-H, 34D]

Provoo Fined. Fed. Dist. Judge Gregory F. Noonan, who had forgotten to impose a mandatory $10,000 fine when he gave John David Provoo a life sentence for treason Feb. 17, imposed the fine Mar. 4. Provoo, penniless, could not pay. [See p. 52N]

GENERAL

Vincent Cleared, Retired. State Secy. John Foster Dulles announced Mar. 4 that he had investigated charges against Min.-to-Morocco John Carter Vincent, 52, and had found no reasonable evidence that Vincent was disloyal or a security risk. He said, however, that Vincent's performance of duties fell short of necessary standards and therefore accepted Vincent's application for retirement, effective Mar. 31, at an $8,100-a-yr. pension. Dulles' clearance of Vincent upheld 3 decisions of the State Dept. Loyalty Security Board but overruled adverse recommendations of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), who had challenged Vincent's loyalty, assailed Dulles "subterfuge" in retiring Vincent. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), who also questioned Vincent's loyalty, said he should get no pension. [See p. 37J]

Govt. Agencies. Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge ordered Budget Bureau employes Feb. 26 (revealed Mar. 1) to report any "well-founded information" of other employes engaged in action "inimical" to the bureau. He said this was "not an invitation for snooping or gossiping," promised that "the individual giving the information [would not] be embarrassed by disclosure of the source." [See p. 37K] . . . James J. Haggerty, who was assailed by dairy-state Congressmen for opposing import curbs on dairy products, has been removed as director of the Agriculture Dept.'s Office of Forgn. Agricultural Relations and has returned to the State Dept. (reported Feb. 24). F. R. Wilcox, gen. mgr. of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, was named actg. OFAR director. [See p. 52D] . . . Louis H. Bean, 57, Agriculture Dept. economist & political forecaster, was appointed a consultant in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (announced Feb. 23). His previous post—adviser to the Agriculture Secy.—was abolished by Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson. [See p. 37K-L] . . . The Justice Dept. changed the name of its Claims Div. to Civil Div. Feb. 13.

Truman Sells Memoirs. Ex-Pres. Truman announced in Kansas City Feb. 21 that he had sold his still-unfinished memoirs to *Life* magazine. They were to be published serially in about 2 years, then issued "in one or 2 volumes." Truman said he was "writing them myself, the same as all my other writings." He refused to reveal the price (N.Y. publishing sources said he would get $600,000). *Life* spokesmen said the memoirs would cover 1935-53, appear late in 1954. The ex-President also revealed that he, his wife & his daughter planned to start a Pacific cruise Mar. 22. (The CIO contributed $150,000 and the CIO United Steelworkers $100,000 Feb. 23 to the projected Harry S. Truman Library in Grandview, Mo. Others had already donated $120,000, promised $250,000 more.) [See pp. 43C, 20N]

Record 1952 Vote. The American Heritage Foundation announced Feb. 21 that Utah led the nation in percentage of adults (79.6%) who voted in the 1952 elections. North Dakota was 2d with 79.3%. A record 62,042,777 votes were cast. [See p. 5B]

Puerto Rican Income Trebled. Puerto Rico's net income rose from $228 million in 1940 to $674 million in 1950 and unemployment dropped from 90,000 to 82,000 in the same period, Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín reported Feb. 26. He said that "in the last 2 years" average annual salaries rose from $610 to $917, farm output from $144 million to $176 million, industrial production from $85 million to $108 million. [See p. 29C]

State Laws. A Montana bill legalizing colored oleo was signed by Gov. J. Hugo Aronson Feb. 27. [See Vol. XII, p. 372B] . . . A ban on slot machines in Idaho, effective Jan. 1, 1954, was signed by Gov. Len Jordan Feb. 23. [See Vol. XII, p. 353C-D]

Freedoms Awards. Vice Pres. Nixon in Valley Forge, Pa. Feb. 22 presented $1,000 prizes to 18 first-place winners of Freedoms Foundation Awards. A total of $100,000 was shared by 761 individuals, schools & organizations for contributions to U.S. liberty during 1952. First-place winners: TV program—Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. Public address—Cecil B. deMille (he gave his award to the deMille Foundation for Political Freedom & the Right to Work). Radio program—Robt. Montgomery. Magazine article—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker. Editorial—Jack W. Gore of *Ft. Lauderdale* (Fla.) *Daily News*. Cartoon—Jack Hamm of *Waco* (Tex.) *News Tribune*. Sermon—Jesse W. Randall of Hartford, Conn. Essay—Howard F. Kershner of N.Y. 16-mm. film—Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, for *All That I Have*. College campus program—Case Inst. of Tech. (Cleveland) in cooperation with Republic Steel Corp. Community program—Greater Muskegon (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce for "Greater Muskegon Freedom Week." Company employe publications—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Photo with caption—Herbert D. Hayman of Philadelphia. Advertising campaigns—Ford Motor Co. (national); *Deseret News* & 20 Utah citizens & business organizations (local). General—Men's Club of First Congregational Church, Phoenix, Ariz.; Western Maryland Ry.; Robert H. Niemeyer for fighting crime in North Lake, Ill. [See Vol. XII, p. 83P]

Thomas Rejects Marx View. Karl Marx' emphasis on class struggle was rejected by Norman Thomas, 68, in a 40-page pamphlet entitled *Democratic Socialism—A New Appraisal* published Feb. 23. "There is no such tight fusion of all different economic groups into 2 & only 2 contending classes of owners & workers," Thomas said. He thought Socialists need not insist on all-out state ownership because "desirable social controls" could be imposed on business by social planning, taxing, labor laws & unions. Experience with Fascist & Communist states helped "lessen somewhat Socialist insistence on state ownership" by sharpening "fears of the state as the master of human society," Thomas found. Even recent British & U.S. experience alerted Socialists to "the dangers of a statism," he declared. [See Vol. XII, p. 177A]

Paroles Refused. The Fed. Parole Board refused Feb. 13 to grant paroles to gambler Frank Costello [see Vol. XII, p. 348N] or to Communist leaders Benjamin J. Davis Jr. & Irving Potash [see Vol. XI, p. 213J]. All were in federal jails.

Adlai E. Stevenson sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu Mar. 2 to begin a world tour. He urged Democrats to give "support & encouragement" to the Eisenhower Admin. [See p. 52H]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mossadegh Survives Riots. Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh was driven from his home in Teheran by a hostile mob Feb. 28 but retained control of the Govt. Mar. 4 after 4 days of rioting by Nationalists, royalists, Communists & religious groups.

The violence climaxed weeks of tension stemming from Mossadegh's quarrel with Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi over "court intrigues" against his administration. A Govt. spokesman had announced Feb. 24 that Mossadegh & the Shah had reached a "temporary agreement" and averted "serious internal trouble." But rumors that Mossadegh was forcing the Shah to leave the country apparently touched off the riots. The Shah's supporters demonstrated outside the Imperial Palace until the Shah himself promised to remain in Iran. Joined by followers of Mossadegh's chief Parliamentary foe, Majlis Speaker Ayatollah Sayed Abolghassem Kashani [see p. 30B-C], the pro-Shah forces then marched to Mossadegh's house, smashed the front gates and were held off by Govt. guards as the pajama-clad Premier & Forgn. Min. Hossein Fatemi fled through a rear door to a nearby U.S. Point 4 Aid office. Later Mossadegh & other Govt. officials took refuge in the Parliament building, traditional political sanctuary.

Mossadegh supporters clashed violently with the original demonstrators Mar. 1 and fighting was heightened when members of the outlawed Tudeh (Communist) Party tried to join a pro-Mossadegh student parade. Repulsed by the Mossadegh group, the Communists organized their own demonstrations and ignored the Mossadegh-Shah controversy in favor of anti-U.S. propaganda & threats to Americans in Iran. U.S. offices were closed during the outbreak and Americans advised to stay off the streets.

Returning to his home Mar. 1, Mossadegh accused retired army officers & "foreign elements" of inciting the disturbances. He discharged Army Chief of Staff Mahmud Baharmast for failing to subdue the mobs and named Defense Undersecy. Tahgi Riahi as new Army chief. In a "victory" broadcast Mar. 2, he thanked his supporters and urged them to refrain from further demonstrations. By Mar. 3 Govt. forces controlled Teheran's main streets, dispersed remaining demonstrations and began rounding up alleged anti-Mossadegh plotters. Businesses reopened Mar. 4. The official Teheran radio said Mar. 3 that 470 military & political figures had been jailed but newspaper reports Mar. 4 set the number of arrests at 92 Mossadegh opponents & 217 Communists. 4 opposition papers were closed. The riots caused 4 deaths. [See p. 22G]

(Ex-Interior Min. Fazullah Zahedi was arrested Feb. 25 on charges of plotting with the British to overthrow Mossadegh's Govt.) [See Vol. XII, p. 327G]

Pakistan. Demonstrations against the Ahmadiya Community, an Islamic reform sect, were quelled in Karachi Mar. 1 but continued in Punjab Province where 12 deaths were reported Mar. 3-5. The rioting developed after the Govt. refused Feb. 26 a demand by the All-Moslem Parties Convention for relegation of the Ahmadiyas to minority status and resignation of Forgn. Min. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, a member of the Community.

Karachi police arrested 300 demonstrators Feb. 27-Mar. 1 before rioting subsided. The Punjab Govt. Feb. 28 banned publication for one year of the Ahmadiya paper *Alfazl* & the extremist Ahrar Party organ *Azad*. [See p. 38B] . . . Banned Mar. 1 as imports from dollar areas: automobiles, motorcycles, building materials, chemicals, radios, electrical equipment, iron work, surgical equipment, explosives, cotton, wool, silk & 200 other items. [See p. 38B] . . . Princess Munhawar Jehan, 54, senior wife of the Nawab of Junagadh, was fined 6,000 rupees ($1,820) Feb. 16 in a Karachi court for causing "grievous hurt" to a 13-year-old maid servant who died after alleged torture & beating by the princess. The case was the first since Queen Victoria's reign in which a native princess was arrested for a crime. [See Vol. VII, p. 346J]

Japan. Parliament's lower house reprimanded Premier Shigeru Yoshida Mar. 2 but upheld his Govt. by approving, 241 to 196, a $2,668 million national budget for the next fiscal year.

Yoshida precipitated a political crisis Feb. 28 when he called rightwing Socialist Eiichi Nishimura a "fool" during a budget committee debate. He apologized immediately but Socialists & Left Progressives insisted on a vote of censure. It was passed, 191-162, when one-fourth of the Diet members from Yoshida's own Liberal party abstained. The Premier later Mar. 2 dismissed 3 Cabinet ministers described as leaders of anti-Yoshida factions within the Liberal Party: Agri. Min. Kozen Hirokawa, Dep. Agri. Min. Tosuke Matsuura & Dep. Welfare Min. Shigeru Ochi.

The Govt.'s budget bill authorized an $88 million bond issue to make up for reduced tax revenue. [See Vol. XII, p. 407B]

Japan exported 1,084 motion pictures valued at $830,000 in 1952 (reported Mar. 1). Biggest buyer: the U.S. [See XI, 423K]

Philippines. Defense Secy. Ramón Magsaysay, 45, resigned Feb. 28 in a dispute with Pres. Elpidio Quirino over Govt. policies in the anti-Huk campaign. Magsaysay said Quirino obstructed his work and fostered "conditions which offer a fertile soil for communism." Quirino asserted Mar. 1 that Magsaysay's real reason for quitting was his desire to become a presidential candidate of the opposition Nacionalista Party. Justice Secy. Oscar Castelo, 49, was named acting defense head Mar. 1. [See p. 43L]

Australia. Discovery of a new body of uranium ore in Australia's northern territory was reported in Darwin Feb. 23. [See p. 30B] . . . In state elections Feb. 14 the Labor Party retained New South Wales and ousted the Liberal-Country League Govt. of Western Australia, leaving South Australia the only state controlled by the Natl. Govt.'s Liberal coalition. [See Vol. XII, p. 406G] . . . Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies said Feb. 16 that Australia would relax trade restrictions to permit an additional £50 million (Australian) worth of imports a year, equivalent to a 25% rise in the import rate since cuts were imposed in 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 90A-B]

Belgian Premier Jean Van Houtte received a 107 to 95 vote of confidence in the House of Representatives Feb. 26 in a new crisis over King Baudouin's visit to the French Riviera. The Opposition had criticized Van Houtte for denying on Feb. 24 that Baudouin had given an interview to *France Soir*, a Paris newspaper, in which he allegedly said that any attack on the royal family was the same as an attack on Belgium itself. The Belgian Constitution required that the King have Govt. approval for such public statements. [See p. 61N-P]

Indonesian Govt. took full control Feb. 28 of the Bangka Island tin mines, main source of Indonesia's annual 34,000-ton tin production. It was a step toward nationalization of all strategic mining industries. [See p. 14N-P; Vol. XII, 273L-M]

ARTS & SCIENCE

WINNERS OF AWARDS & POLLS

Chemistry. Philadelphia's $1,000 John Scott Award presented Feb. 19: Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg of U. of Calif. for "discovery & invention" of 5 transuranic elements (plutonium, americum, curium, berkelium & californium). [See Vol. XI, p. 399G] . . . American Chemical Society awards: $1,000 award in pure chemistry announced Jan. 19—Dr. Wm. von Doering of Yale. 1953 Willard Gibbs Medal announced by ACS' Chicago Section Feb. 8 — Prof. Joel H. Hildebrand of U. of Calif. for research in intermolecular properties of solvents and for achievements as teacher & administrator. 1953 Hildebrand Award announced by Washington Section Jan. 12—Dr. Dean Burk of Natl. Cancer Inst., authority on photosynthesis & biochemistry of cancer.

Dance. $500 Capezio Dance Award for 1953 presented in New York Jan. 12: Lincoln Kerstein, director of N.Y. City Ballet.

Films. 1952's most popular stars according to poll of fans in 50 countries announced by Forgn. Press Assn. of Hollywood Feb. 14: Susan Hayward & John Wayne. . . . 1952 "man of the year" announced by British Film Critics Circle Feb. 17: José Ferrer for performance in Moulin Rouge. [See p. 71E-F] . . . Screen Directors Guild awards Feb. 1: 1952 "directorial excellence" citation—John Ford for The Quiet Man [see Vol. XII, p. 283J]. D. W. Griffith Memorial Award—Cecil B. DeMille for 40 years' service.

Geography. Natl. Geographic Society's Hubbard Gold Medal in Washington Jan. 9: Donald Baxter MacMillan, 78, Arctic explorer who accompanied Robt. E. Peary on first expedition to reach North Pole.

Medicine. $1,000 Albert Lasker Award & golden statuette of Winged Victory of Samothrace presented in Boston Feb. 2: Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, for achievement in field of cardiovascular diseases. [See Vol. XII, p. 331G] . . . Presidential award for service to physically handicapped in Chicago Jan. 21: Dr. Henry H. Kessler of Newark, N.J., founder of Kessler Inst. for Rehabilitation. [See Vol. XII, p. 295H]

Literature. 1952 Natl. Book Awards (gold medals) presented in N.Y. Jan. 27: Ralph Ellison for his first novel Invisible Man [see Vol. XII, p. 124E], Bernard DeVoto for The Course of Empire [see Vol. XII, p. 374M], Archibald MacLeish for Collected Poems, 1917-1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 344N-P]

Music. Best compositions of 1952 according to N.Y. Music Critics Circle Jan. 12: Symphonic—Alexei Haeiff's Piano Concerto. Choral—Francis Poulenc's Stabat Mater: Chamber—Paul Hindemith's Septet. . . . United Temple Chorus' 1952 Ernest Bloch Award announced Jan. 12: Dr. Albert Harris of Van Nuys, Calif. for Song of Koheeleth. . . . 1952 Down Beat Magazine Award Jan. 12: Bandleader Stan Kenton for performances of modern American jazz.

Poetry. 1953 Fellowship of the Academy of American Poets ($5,000 for one year) announced Mar. 3: Robt. Frost. [See Vol. IX, p. 399J] . . . 1952 Bollingen Prize in Poetry ($1,000 each) announced by Yale U. Library Jan. 10: Archibald MacLeish for Collected Poems, 1917-1952; Dr. Wm. Carlos Williams for work of his career. [See Vol. XII, p. 19B] . . . Poetry Society of America awards: 1952 Shelley Memorial Award (about $800 a year) announced Jan. 5—Eliz. Bishop of Rio de Janeiro. Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement pre-

sented in N.Y. Jan. 13—Carl Sandburg [see p. 7C]. Gold Medal for Service to Poetry—Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty of Ireland.

Science. $2,800 "Westinghouse grand science scholarship" in nationwide competition among high school students Mar. 2: E. Alan Phillips, 15, of Lincoln, Mass. ($2,000 2d prize went to Paul H. Monsky, 16, of Brooklyn.) [See Vol. XII, p. 17G] . . . Robt. M. Losey Award presented by Inst. of the Aeronautical Sciences in N.Y. Jan. 26: Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer, Gen. Electric Research Laboratory weather scientist.

Television. "Emmys" awarded by Academy of Television Arts & Sciences for "bests" of 1952 Feb. 5: Outstanding personality—Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. Situation comedy—I Love Lucy (Lucille Ball & Desi Arnaz). Dramatic program—Robt. Montgomery Presents. Variety—Your Show of Shows (Sid Caesar & Imogene Coca). Public affairs—See It Now (Edw. R. Murrow). Children's program—Time for Beany. Comedian—Jimmy Durante. Comedienne—Lucille Ball. Actor—Thos. Mitchell. Actress—Helen Hayes. (Chas. Ruggles succeeded Hal Roach Jr. as Academy pres.) [See Vol. XII, p. 59G]

APPOINTMENTS & ELECTIONS

Organization	Individual	Post	Date
Ford Foundation [See p. 39H]	H. Rowan Gaither Jr.	Pres.	Feb. 23
Fortune (magazine)	Ralph Delahaye Paine Jr.	Pblshr.[1]	Feb. 15
Harper's Magazine	John Fischer	Ed.[2]	Jan. 28
Natl. Assn. for Retarded Children's research board on mental retardation	Dr. Grover F. Powers, Yale prof. emeritus of pediatrics	Dir.	Jan. 28
Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters[10]	Marc Connelly[3], 62	Pres.[4]	Jan. 23
Newsweek (magazine)	Lewis W. Douglas[5]	Dir.	Jan. 7
Oregon Journal [See p. 55J]	Wm. W. Knight	Pblshr.[1]	Feb. 20
Picture Post (London weekly)	Dr. Stefan Lorant	Ed.[6]	Mar. 1
Smithsonian Institution	Dr. Leonard Carmichael, 54	Secy.[7]	Jan. 2
United Service for New Americans	Walter H. Bieringer	Pres.[8]	Jan. 17
	Mrs. Louis Broido	Chrmn.[8]	Jan. 17
RESIGNATIONS			
The Freeman (magazine)	Editors John Chamberlain & Forrest Davis; managing ed. Suzanne La Follette; arts-entertainment ed. Wm. S. Schlamm[9]		Jan. 20

[1]Succeeded C. D. Jackson (on leave as Govt. aide) [See p. 59K-L] [2]Succeeding Frederick Lewis Allen, who resigned effective Sept. 30 [3]See Vol. XI, p. 167M-N [4]Succeeded composer Douglas Stuart Moore [See Vol. XII, pp. 399E, 151M, 79P; VI, 335C] [5]See Vol. XII, p. 170M [6]Salary—$100,00 a year. [7]Succeeded Dr. Alexander Wetmore, who retired [8]Re-elected [9]In dispute over "anti-Communist policy"; Henry Hazlitt (who resigned in Oct. 1952) returned as ed-in-chief. [10]Science writer Rachel L. Carson, painters Louis Bouche & John F. Folinsbee, sculptors Leo Friedlander & Wm. Zorach, critic Mary M. Colum, poet Rolfe Humphries, historian Marquis James, theologian-writer Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, and composer Wallingford Riegger were elected members Feb. 18.

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Mar. 1; based on natl. sales)

Fiction. Frances Parkinson Keyes' "Steamboat Gothic." Thos. B. Costain's "The Silver Chalice." Annemarie Selinko's "Désirée." John Steinbeck's "East of Eden." Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny."

Non-Fiction. Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." Maurice Herzog's "Annapurna." "Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible." "This I Believe," edited by Edw. R. Murrow. Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter." [See p. 47F]

OUTSTANDING FEBRUARY FILMS

(Facts on File selections based on interest or quality)

N.Y. Releases

BWANA DEVIL. First full-length feature motion picture in "3-dimensional" Natural Vision. African adventure yarn. Written, directed & produced by Arch Oboler. Released by United Artists. In cast: Barbara Britton, Robt. Stack, Nigel Bruce. Feb. 18. [See Vol. XII, p. 399A]

MOULIN ROUGE. Film biog. of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, dwarfed French painter of Paris night life. Based on Pierre LaMure's novel. Screenplay by Anthony Veiller & John Huston. Directed by Huston. Romulus Films production released by United Artists. Cast headed by José Ferrer, Colette Marchand, Suzanne Flon, Zsa Zsa Gabor. Feb. 10.

PETER PAN. Musical cartoon version of J. M. Barrie's fantasy. Directed by Hamilton Luske, Clyde Geronimi & Wilfred Jackson. Produced by Walt Disney. Released by RKO Radio Pictures. Feb. 11.

PIMPERNEL SVENSSON. Swedish-language comedy about guitar-playing Swede's efforts to free nephew behind Iron Curtain. Screenplay by Ake Ohlmarks & Margit Beckman. Directed by Emil A. Linghelm. Produced by A. B. Europe Film. Presented by Scandia Films. Cast included Edvard Persson, Ivar Wahlgren, Aurore Palmgren. Feb. 5.

THE STOOGE. Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis in comedy about vaudeville performer & stooge. Screenplay by Fred F. Finklehoffe & Martin Rackin. From story by Finklehoffe & Sid Silver. Directed by Norman Taurog. Produced by Hal B. Wallis. Released by Paramount. Feb. 4.

THE STORY OF MANDY. Near-documentary story of education of deaf-mute girl. Screenplay by Nigel Balchin & Jack Whittingham. Based on Hilda Lewis' novel "The Day Is Ours." Directed by Alexander Mackendrick. Produced by Leslie Norman. Ealing Studios Michael Balcon production for J. Arthur Rank Org. Released by Universal-International. Cast headed by Mandy Miller, 7, Phyllis Calvert, Terence Morgan, Jack Hawkins. Feb. 23.

TONIGHT WE SING. Film biog. of impressario Sol Hurok. Based on book by Hurok & Ruth Goode. Screenplay by Harry Kurnitz & Geo. Oppenheimer. Directed by Michael Leisen. Produced by Geo. Jessel for 20th Century-Fox. In cast: David Wayne, Ezio Pinza, Roberta Peters, Tamara Toumanova, Isaac Stern, Anne Bancroft, Oscar Karlweis. Feb. 12.

UNDERSEA RAIDER. Documentary about life aboard British submarine Tyrant during World War II. Written & directed by Jack Lee. Produced by Ian Dalrymple & Crown Film Unit. Manor Films release. Feb. 10.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1952	Net Income 1951	Per Share 1952	Per Share 1951
American Airlines, Inc.	$12,514,405	$10,548,682	$1.72	$1.42
American Home Products	*11,734,993	11,565,373	3.05	3.01
American Tel. & Tel. (only)	358,493,204	326,944,708	10.09	10.54
American Tel. & Tel. (& subs.)	406,661,306	364,874,176	11.45	11.76
American Tobacco Co.	[a]34,068,963	33,109,669	4.79	5.57
Armco Steel Corp.	*31,337,861	35,004,487	6.01	6.69
Armstrong Cork Co.	8,685,259	8,529,600	5.47	5.35
Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp.	*7,222,925	4,585,196	1.51	.96
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	10,030,979	5,943,252	2.99	1.40
Bell Telephone Company of Canada	22,570,350	16,203,208	2.47	2.08
Bell Telephone Company of Pa.	19,927,788	21,024,567	6.04	7.12
Central & South West Corp.	*13,561,677	11,398,302	1.60	1.34
Clark Equipment Co.	5,504,246	5,276,726	5.46	5.23
Columbia Gas System, Inc.	13,546,000	17,326,089	.83	1.16
Commercial Credit Co. (& subs.)	19,814,307	19,713,887	4.34	4.33
Connecticut Light & Power Co.	7,225,790	7,078,085	.96	.96
Crucible Steel Co. of America	*5,394,000	8,363,225	6.13	10.76
Curtiss-Wright Corp.	9,047,514	6,908,216	1.02	.71
Dayton Power & Light Company	8,275,442	7,266,597	2.85	2.74
Douglas Aircraft Co., Incorporated	[b]10,792,285	[b]6,912,829	8.99	5.76
Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates	6,540,864	8,788,405	2.10	2.97
Eastman Kodak Co.	[c]45,803,851	49,025,906	2.74	3.23
Eaton Mfg. Co.	9,436,777	10,296,329	5.27	5.75
Ex-Cell-O Corp.	[b]5,738,117	[b]4,455,186	8.16	6.34
Robt. Gair Co., Inc.	*5,800,122	6,716,793	2.79	3.77
Gen. Public Utilities (& subs.)	18,491,740	14,647,641	2.17	1.72
Gen. Telephone System	8,507,089	5,528,812	3.63	2.95
Gen. Tire & Rubber Co.	[b]6,147,918	[b]7,016,640	4.76	5.46
Gillette Co.	14,712,766	15,738,656	3.33	3.58
B. F. Goodrich Co.	[d]32,364,008	[d]34,742,881	7.60	8.15
M. A. Hanna Co.	13,242,232	14,081,108	4.17	4.43
Household Finance Corp.	13,702,948	12,349,027	4.58	4.18
Illinois Power Co.	8,712,000	8,034,000	2.88	2.77
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.	[e]41,100,000	35,951,153	1.38	1.20
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada	*6,880,258	5,418,552	.....	.....
Industrial Rayon Corp.	8,918,343	9,391,852	5.07	5.34
Interlake Iron Corp.	5,370,557	5,038,856	2.76	2.58
Intl. Business Machines Corp.	29,874,541	27,892,089	9.81	9.16
Intl. Petroleum Co., Limited	[e]32,300,000	21,200,000	2.22	2.15
Lion Oil Co.	*10,211,423	11,751,026	3.30	4.37
Long Island R.R.	*[f]5,009,548	[f]8,491,093	.....	.....
P. Lorillard Co.	5,700,942	5,126,472	2.01	1.78
Marshall Field & Co.	[g]5,616,804	[h]4,974,966	2.56	2.23
Maytag Co.	*6,702,317	6,080,191	3.66	3.28
Minn.-Honeywell Regulator Co.	*9,081,003	9,277,510	3.00	3.16
G. C. Murphy Co.	7,267,853	[j]9,161,251	3.21	4.46
Natl. Gypsum Co.	7,249,480	7,395,983	2.84	3.12
N.J. Bell Telephone Company	16,139,899	16,014,682	6.58	6.53
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	23,131,877	20,721,186	1.92	2.05
Northern States Power (Minn.)	*15,331,414	12,059,006	1.04	.85
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.	18,841,843	17,163,693	.....	.....
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	49,836,576	44,276,659	8.15	8.07
Parke, Davis & Co.	16,256,343	19,053,742	3.32	3.89
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.	9,232,191	8,550,372	8.26	9.16
Philadelphia Electric Company	*27,330,322	25,461,530	2.20	2.03
Public Service Company of Ind.	10,009,091	8,322,570	2.39	2.11
Pure Oil Co.	27,304,373	33,593,727	6.17	7.88
Radio Corp. of America	32,325,399	31,192,732	2.10	2.02
Safeway Stores, Inc.	*7,331,943	7,615,851	2.01	2.26
Sinclair Oil Corp.	[e]86,400,000	81,898,490	7.08	6.78
Southern Calif. Edison (& sub.)	24,329,033	19,615,182	3.27	2.92
Standard Brands (& domestic subs.)	9,080,332	9,463,672	2.62	2.74
Standard Oil of Ky.	10,271,684	9,777,133	3.94	3.75
Standard Steel Spring Company	6,359,846	7,345,713	2.80	3.53
Stone & Webster, Incorporated	6,169,381	5,919,101	2.93	2.81
Sunray Oil Corp.	*24,724,411	24,282,516	2.30	2.23
Thompson Products, Incorporated	*9,252,579	7,687,246	7.51	6.20
Union Oil Company of Calif.	27,579,759	27,295,971	5.07	5.01
United Fruit Co.	37,937,126	50,893,898	4.32	5.79
U.S. Rubber Co.	28,169,955	30,366,449	4.33	4.76
U.S. Smelting, Refining & Mining	*5,026,812	6,375,061	6.41	8.96
Western Electric Co., Incorporated	47,081,705	42,340,931	4.48	4.03
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	68,581,603	64,578,202	4.23	4.03
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.	36,706,577	39,745,708	5.89	6.39
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	*[k]9,346,882	8,032,142	[k]1.93	1.94
Worthington Corp.	[l]6,102,617	6,083,938	5.44	5.73

*Preliminary [a]After $1,220,000 tax carry-back credit [b]Yr. Nov. 30 [c]52 weeks Dec. 28 [d]After reserving $2 million in 1952 & $4 million in 1951 for increased replacement cost of facilities [e]Estimated [f]Net loss [g]Including $1 million transferred from inventory reserve [h]After deducting $500,000 for inventory reserve [j]Including $1,382,122 tax refund [k]Exclusive of $3,532,800 tax cut (84c a share) [l]After $417,000 tax carry-back credit

OBITUARIES

Dr. John R. Ball, geologist & paleontologist; Mar. 1, Seattle.

Hartwig N. Baruch, 84, noted actor (Nathaniel Hartwig) in 1890s, retired stock broker, brother of Bernard M., Herman B. & Sailing W. Baruch; Mar. 1 in Coral Gables, Fla.

Dr. Edgar Sheffield Brightman, 68, Boston U. philosophy professor, author; Feb. 25 in Newton Center, Mass.

John Fred Darby, 80, Oklahoma oil executive; Feb. 28 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Charles Geoffrey des Graz, 60, auctioneer of literary collector's items; Mar. 2 in London.

Ilya Grebenshchikov, 66, Soviet research specialist on glass & silicates; death reported Feb. 11 in Moscow.

Willard F. Greenwald, 56, industrial research scientist; Feb. 27 in Woodmere, N.Y.

Group Capt. Sir Louis Greig, 72, tennis patron, physician, friend of late King George VI; Mar. 1, Richmond Park, Eng.

Dr. Erik Gustaf Hellstrom, 70, novelist; Feb. 27, Stockholm.

Dr. Beatrice M. Hinkle, 78, pioneer psychiatrist; Feb. 28, N.Y.

James J. Jeffries, 77, world heavyweight boxing champion 1899-1905; Mar. 3 in Burbank, Calif. of effects of stroke.

Clyde Milan, 65, coach & former star outfielder of Washington Senators baseball team; Mar. 3 in Orlando, Fla.

Earl H. Ortman, 41, airplane test & racing pilot; Feb. 27 in Miami of heart attack.

James Garfield Randall, 71, author of Lincoln biographies, ex-Illinois U. history prof.; Feb. 20 in Champaign, Ill.

Dr. John M. Ratcliff, 60, Universalist Church leader; Feb. 23 in Medford, Mass.

Nathaniel Daniel Ray, 74, jockey & harness racing driver who won first Hambletonian (1926); Mar. 3 in Orlando, Fla.

Mrs. Dorothy Shepherd-Barron, British tennis star in 1930s, nonplaying Wightman Cup team capt.; Feb. 20 in Melbourn, Eng. from injuries sustained in auto accident.

Pytor P. Shirshov, 48, Soviet arctic explorer; death announced Feb. 19 in Moscow.

Constance Wilson Slatkin, 42, 5-time Canadian women's figure skating champion; Mar. 1 in Kansas City, Mo. of cancer.

Edgar Valentine Smith, 79, retired news editor & short story writer; Mar. 2 in Birmingham, Ala.

Prof. Eliezer L. Sukenik, 64, Palestinian archeologist, authority on Biblical manuscripts; Feb. 28 in Jerusalem.

Joseph Szebenyei, 73, Hungarian-American author, publisher, literary translator; Feb. 25 in New York.

William Stevely Thompson Sr., 62, Canadian industrialist; Feb. 28 in London, Ont.

William D. Townsend, 106, one of last 5 Confederate Army survivors; Feb. 22 in Olla, La. [See p. 31P]

Samuel Gilbert Hathaway Turner, 74, bd. chrmn. of L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc.; Feb. 27 in Elmira, N.Y.

EDUCATION & RELIGION

School Heads vs. Federal Inquiries. 16,000 educators unanimously agreed Feb. 18 that local school boards were able to protect schools from subversive activities & influences while preserving "the right of free Americans to differ from prevailing opinions without becoming targets for attack." The vote was taken Feb. 18 during the annual convention of the Amer. Assn. of School Administrators, a division of the Natl. Education Assn., in Atlantic City Feb. 15-19. The AASA opposed Congressional investigations of schools & colleges and condemned charges "inspired by deliberate intent to injure, if not to destroy, American public education." In major convention speeches: Mrs. Eugene Meyer of Washington denounced methods of current Congressional investigating committees Feb. 17; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther attacked the Govt.'s "false economy" in cutting Federal education aid and said Feb. 18 that the plight of U.S. public schools had deteriorated "from a national scandal to a national tragedy." [See p. 60L; Vol. XII, 131D-E]

School 'Foes, Friends.' The Natl. Education Assn. Feb. 3 named as leading critics of the U.S. public school system: Conf. of Amer. Small Business Orgs., Com. for Constitutional Govt. [see Vol. XII, p. 304G], Natl. Economic Council [see p. 28H], Natl. Council for Amer. Education, Sons of the Amer. Revolution and Friends of the Public Schools. In its report, "Forces Affecting American Education," the NEA listed as organizations that supported public education: Natl. Cong. of Parents & Teachers, Natl. Citizens Comm. for the Public Schools, labor unions, Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. [see Vol. XII, p. 398G-H], Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, Amer. Jewish Com. [see Vol. XII, p. 415L], Amer. Assn. of University Women [see Vol. XII, p. 227A] and U.S. Chamber of Commerce [see Vol. XII, p. 131H]. The report was based on a 2-year study by 14 leading educators. [See p. 31K]

College Financial Aid. Formation of a national Council for Financial Aid to Education to help colleges & universities obtain funds from business & industry was announced Feb. 11 in New York. Council members: Frank W. Abrams, Standard Oil Co. of N.J. chrmn.; Irving Olds, ex-U.S. Steel board chrmn.; Gen. Motors Chrmn. Alfred P. Sloan Jr.; Container Corp. of America Chrmn. Walter Paepcke; Armstrong Cork Co. Chrmn. Henning W. Prentis Jr. [See Vol. XII, p. 399D-E]

Bias. Piedmont Coll. Pres. James Walter Feb. 21 dismissed Rev. Charles O. Erickson, college chaplain, & history instructor Richard Drake for lacking "a spirit of unity & harmony" with his administration. The action raised to 23 the number of faculty & staff members fired or who resigned over the school's acceptance of funds from a foundation supported by white supremacy advocate George W. Armstrong. [See Vol. XI, p. 95N] . . . Very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (N.Y.), said Feb. 12 he had withdrawn as baccalaureate preacher of the Univ. of the South (Sewanee) and declined an honorary doctor of divinity degree because of the university's refusal to admit Negroes to its Theology School. [See Vol. XII, p. 375F]

Rev. Leonard J. Feeney of Boston was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church Feb. 13, the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office announced in Rome Feb. 19. The decree climaxed a 4-year controversy on dogma between Rev. Feeney & Church officials. Rev. Feeney said Feb. 20 he would appeal the ex-communication to the Pope. [See p. 31L] . . . **Boston Roman Catholic** Archbishop Richard J. Cushing Feb. 19 issued a "white list" of music permissible for church ceremonies to "bring back the traditional & strictly religious type of music." The list excluded the popular wedding songs *Here Comes the Bride* & *Oh, Promise Me.* [See Vol. X, p. 120A-B] . . . **Dr. Raphael Saban,** 76, was invested Mar. 3 as Chief Rabbi of Turkey's 60,000 Jews. The post had been vacant since the death of Chief Rabbi Haim Bejarano in 1938. [See Vol. VIII, p. 363F] . . . **Protestant Episcopal** Church's Natl. Council approved Feb. 12 a 1953 budget of $5,546,566, largest in the church's history. [See Vol. XII, p. 427E]

SPORTS

Baseball. Players signed for 1953 (estimated salaries): N.Y. Giant shortstop Alvin Dark Mar. 3 for $32,000 annually (2-year contract); Cleveland pitcher Bob Lemon Feb. 26 for $42,500; N.Y. Yankee pitcher Vic Raschi Feb. 28 for $40,000. [See p. 64C; Vol. XII, 315K-L]

Basketball. Seton Hall's (So. Orange, N.J.) 27-game winning streak, a major college record for consecutive victories (set Feb. 27 by an 83 to 75 victory over Baldwin-Wallace), was broken Mar. 1 by a 71 to 65 defeat by Dayton (O.) U. [See p. 24F-G]

Golf. $20,000 Houston (Tex.) Open: won Mar. 2 by Cary Middlecoff of Memphis for $4,000 in 5-way playoff with Jim Ferrier, Shelley Mayfield, Earl Stewart Jr. & Bill Nary. [See Vol. XII, pp. 267M, 68L-M] . . . $3,500 Sarasota (Fla.) Women's Open: won Mar. 1 by Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Zaharias for $875. [See p. 56A]

Horse Racing. $153,600 Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 28: won by Greentree Stable's Straight Face, Ted Atkinson up, for $116,400. [See Vol. XII, p. 76C] . . . $135,000 Santa Anita Handicap at Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 28: won by Calumet Farm's Mark-Ye-Well, E. Arcaro up, for $97,000. [See XII, 76C]

Racquets. Geoffrey W. T. Atkins, 24, of Britain, defeated Robert Grant 3d of New York in the Tuxedo Gold Racquet Tourney finals Feb. 23. Alastair B. Martin of New York won the court tennis title. (Grant, 41, won his 10th U.S. amateur championship Feb. 15 by defeating David Milford, 47, Britain, in New York.) [See p. 40G; Vol. XII, 52D-E] . . . Britain won all 5 matches against the U.S. to keep the Intl. Racquets Cup Feb. 17-18 in New York. [See p. 40G] . . . Ernie Howard of Canada won the U.S. squash racquets championship by defeating Calvin MacCracken of Englewood, N.J. Feb. 23 in Buffalo. Britain regained the Wolfe-Noel Intl. Cup (women's squash racquets) Feb. 25, defeating the U.S. 5 to 0 in London. [See Vol. XII, p. 76D]

Skiing. U.S. ski-jumping championship at Steamboat Springs, Colo.: won Feb. 16 by Arthur Tokle of Chicago with 222.7 points. [See Vol. XII, p. 76D]